

#### Transformations to bike-friendly cities

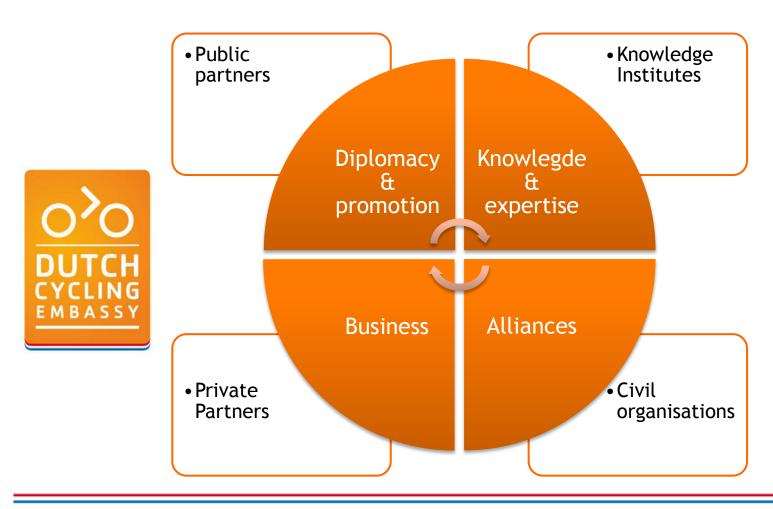
Wolter te Riele, Berenschot

#### **Dutch Cycling Embassy**



Public Private Partnership for Dutch expertise in bicycle-inclusive sustainable mobility

#### Integral team of experts



#### About me

#### Wolter te Riele

#### Berenschot

- Consultant and manager at Berenschot consultancy
- Expert mobility, water sector, economic policy

#### Some projects:

- Sustainable Mobility Plan, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- Training bicyle mobility, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Reform Water Supply & Waste water sector, Croatia
- Regional investment fund for the ports of Metropolitan Amsterdam, The Netherlands

#### Why 'Dutch cycling'?

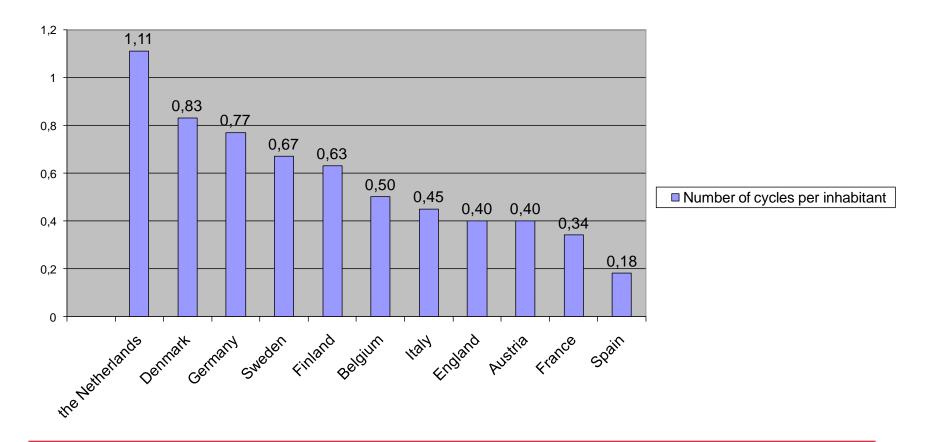
- 1) What is the current state in The Netherlands?
- 2) How did we get there?
- 3) Policy in the Netherlands
- 4) Important measures, effects and aspects
- to stimulate bicycle use in Germany

# What is the current state in The Netherlands?

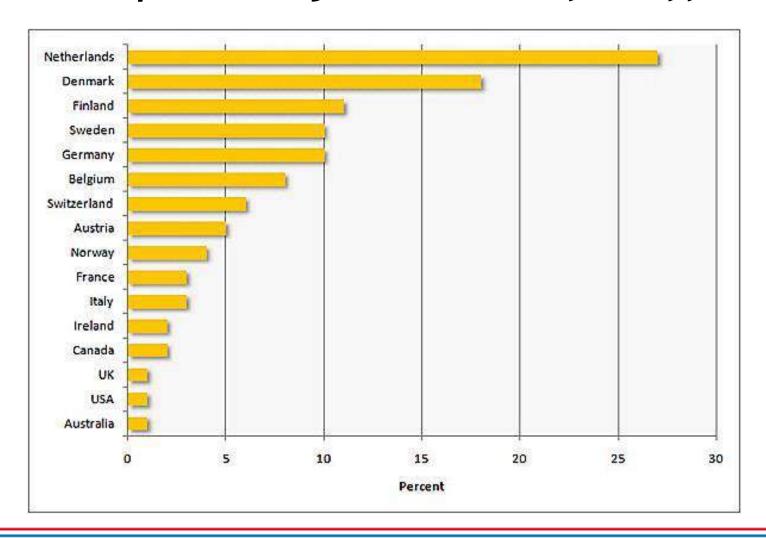


- Number of inhabitants: 16,5 million
- Number of bikes: 18 million
- Average number of trips per Niederländer p/y: 300
- Average total distance per Niederländer p/y: 900 km
- Total number of bicycle trips per year: 4,5 billion
- Total kilometers travelled by bike per year: 15 billion
- 27% of all trips (car, PT, bicycle) is done by bicycle
- 35% of all trips of less then 7,5 km is by bicycle
- 50% if distance 1-5 km
- 40% train commuters comes by bike
- 35.000 km of bicycle paths (2009)
- 65.000 km of mixed-use ways
- 4.500 km national bike routes

#### Number of bikes per inhabitant



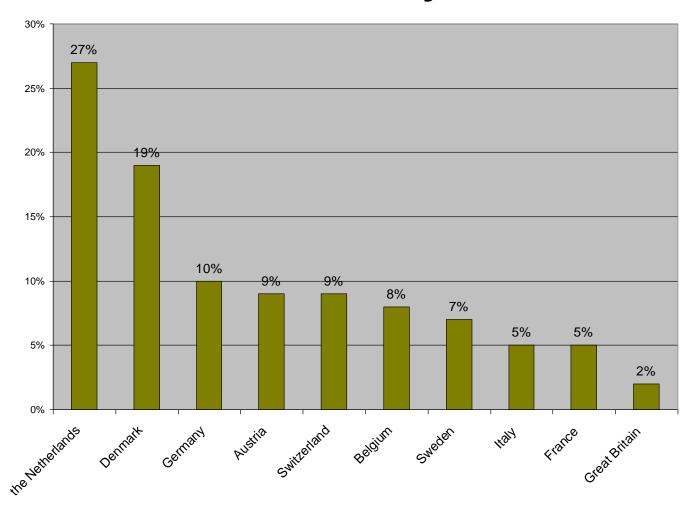
#### Modal split: bicycle share of traffic



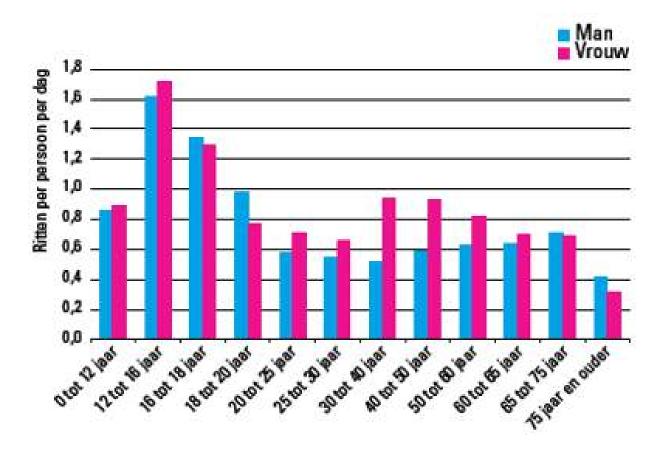
# Modal split of cycling mobility



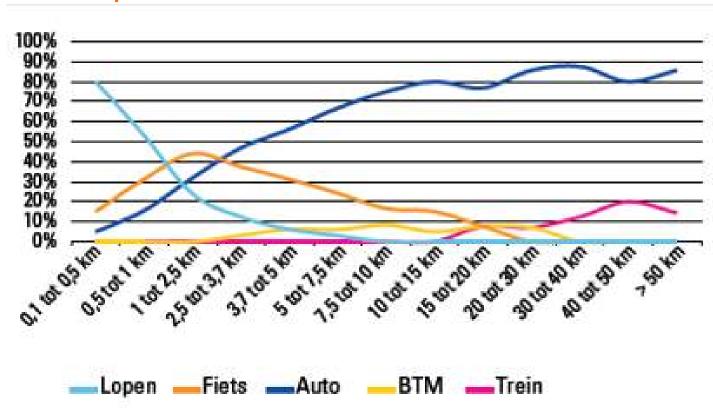
#### Dutch context: bicycle share



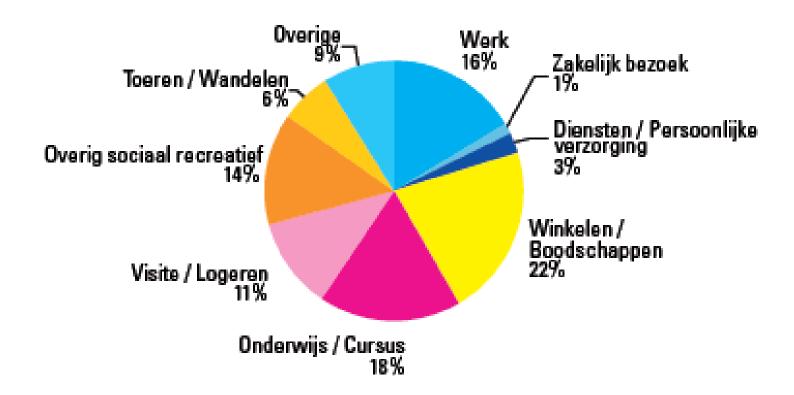
Number of bike trips per day by age & gender



Bicycle competes with car, bus/tram/metro (BTM) in most trips



We use bicycling for day-to-day activities: going to work, going to school, shopping



#### Car parking tariffs in:

 the center of Amsterdam: 5 euro per hour, 7 days per week from 09.00 to 24.00 hours

the center of Utrecht: 4,48 euro per hour, 7 days per week from

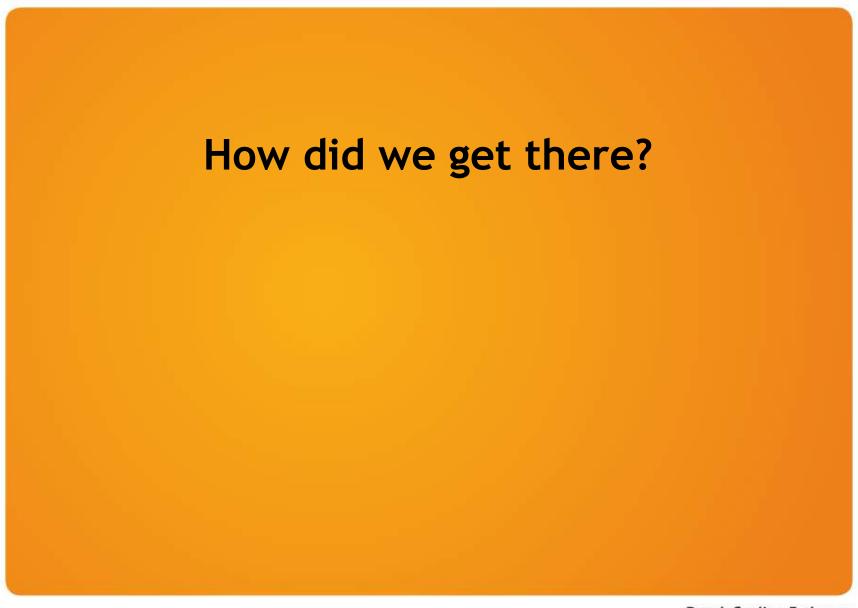
07.00-01.00 hours



Why the bicycle is an alternative for the car: because we use the car mostly for short trips

Share of displacements of <7.5 km for:

Bike	<b>70</b> %
Car driver	<b>5</b> 1%
Car passenger	<b>54</b> %
Walking	
BTM	
Train	. 2%
Other	60%





















#### Consequences 1960s - 1980s

Increase in cars Congestion Rising unsafety

More highway construction, enlargement of highways

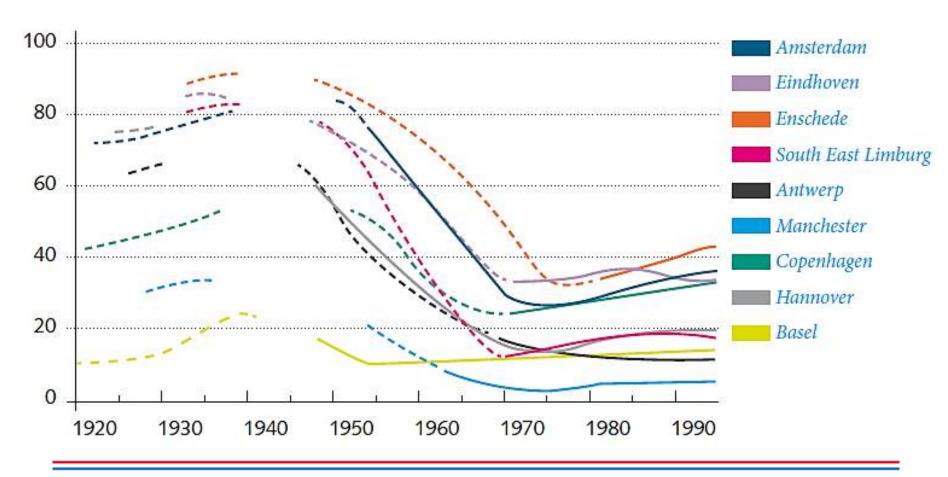
Lack of parking space Decline of cycling

Rise in casualties: 3300 traffic deaths in 1971 of which 400 children under the age of 14



#### Berenschot

#### Consequences - in a European perspective



#### Turning the tide



#### Turning the tide



#### Turning the tide





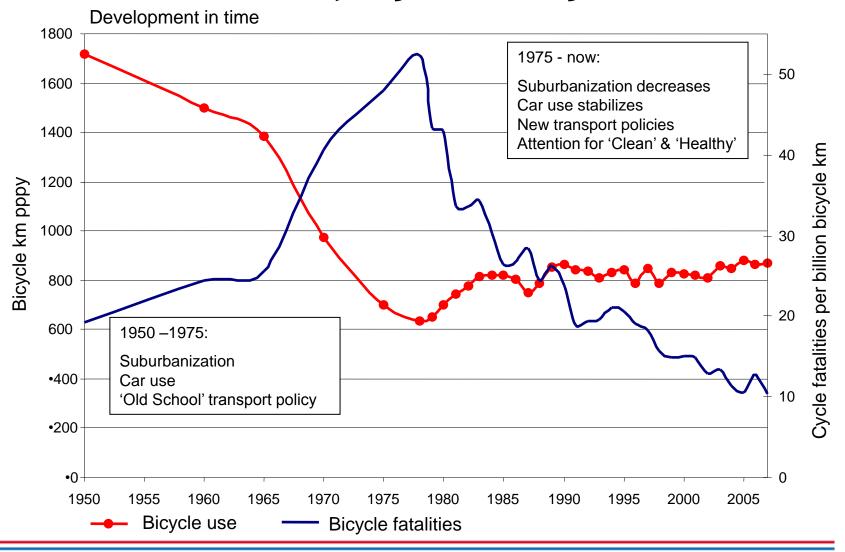








#### Dutch context: safety and bicycle use



# Policy in The Netherlands

#### Policy measures

```
De doelstellingen van het Masterplan Fiets worden in deze notitie uitgewerkt in maatregelen die zijn gericht op vijf speerpunten:

* Mobiliteit: overstap van auto naar fiets;

* Vervoerketen: overstap van auto naar openbaar vervoer + fiets;

* veiligheid voor fietsers;

* diefstal en stallingen;

* promotie.
```

- First municipal cycling policies and cycle infrastructure guidelines, created by municipalities and Fietsersbond
  - National transport strategy 1989
    - Bicycle Master Plan 1990
    - Cycling-inclusive planning
  - Integral part of local and regional transport planning
  - Re-confirmed in National Transport Strategy 2006 & 2012

#### Policy structure

Structuurvisie infrastructuur & ruimte (national)

Provincial traffic and transport plan

Regional traffic and transport plan

Municipal traffic and transport plans

#### Important aspects

In case of traffic accidents, the weakest (pedestrians, cyclists) are protected juridically: cars have the burden of proof.

Traffic lights give priority to public transport and (often) to bicycles



'All authorities will stimulate walking and the use of the bicycle as the main means of transportation and as a link in the travel 'chain' from door to door.'

'Municipalities, water boards, provinces and city areas will do this, by ensuring a bicycle network which complies with the main traffic requirements: cohesion, directness, attractiveness, safety and comfort.'



#### Policy measures



Utrecht Bicycle paths networks meet, between urban and rural areas



Utrecht
Two-way cycle track dedicated to the busiest traffic
corridor: 25.000 cyclists per 24 hours

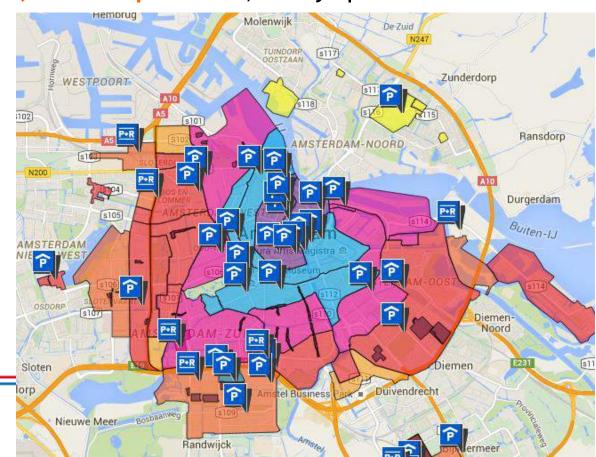
#### National support and funding

Car parking tariffs in:

 the center of Amsterdam: 5 euro per hour, 7 days per week from 09.00 to 24.00 hours

the center of Utrecht: 4,48 euro per hour, 7 days per week from

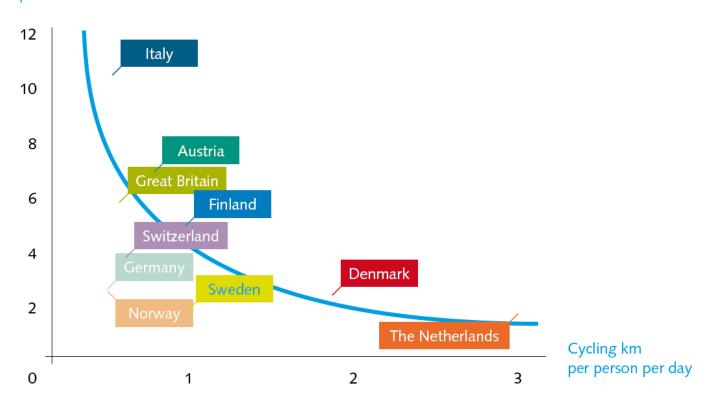
07.00-01.00 hours



Important measures, effects and aspects
to stimulate bicycle use in Germany

#### Mobility benefits - safety

Killed cyclists per 100 million km



Relation between accidents and bicycle usage

#### Make bicycle use attractive: parking facilities





Easy access at schools and offices

#### Lanes for bikes and cars with priority for cyclists



Cars respect the bikes: on certain routes, the motorist is 'guest' of the cyclist



#### Connecting cities and suburban villages



Utrecht
Large tracks connect towns and satellite villages



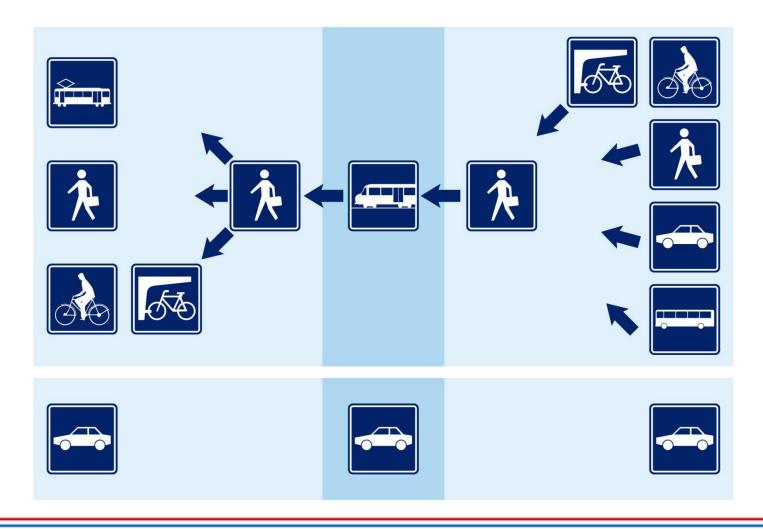
Twente region Bicycle Highway connecting cities Almelo, Hengelo and Enschede

#### Distances are too far for biking?

Most commuting trips within cities are ....

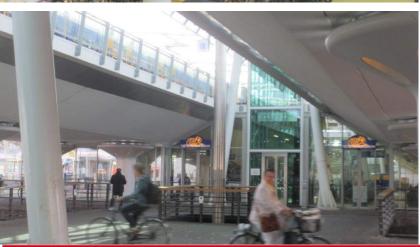
- a) < 1 km
- b) < 5 kms
- c) < 10 kms
- d) > 10 kms

#### Intermodal transport: chain integration



## What is needed for train integration: quality door-to-door service









### What is needed for train integration: public bicycle system

- Situated at train stations
- Exploited by national railways





#### **Dutch Cycling Embassy**

- > www.dutchcycling.nl
- > info@dutchcycling.nl

Wolter te Riele

> w.teriele@berenschot.nl

Berenschot